

Quantitative Finance and Investment Portfolio Management Formula Sheet

Fall 2023/Spring 2024

The exam computer will provide access to a PDF of this formula package. The exam committee believes that by providing many key formulas, candidates will be able to focus more of their exam preparation time on the application of the formulas and concepts to demonstrate their understanding of the syllabus material and less time on the memorization of the formulas.

The formula sheet was developed sequentially by reviewing the syllabus material for each major syllabus topic. Candidates should be able to follow the flow of the formula package easily. We recommend that candidates use the formula package concurrently with the syllabus material. Not every formula in the syllabus is in the formula package. **Candidates are responsible for all formulas on the syllabus, including those not on the formula sheet.**

Candidates should carefully observe the sometimes subtle differences in formulas and their application to slightly different situations. Candidates will be expected to recognize the correct formula to apply in a specific situation of an exam question.

Candidates will note that the formula package does not generally provide names or definitions of the formula or symbols used in the formula. With the wide variety of references and authors of the syllabus, candidates should recognize that the letter conventions and use of symbols may vary from one part of the syllabus to another and thus from one formula to another.

We trust that you will find the inclusion of the formula package to be a valuable study aide that will allow for more of your preparation time to be spent on mastering the learning objectives and learning outcomes.

Modern Investment Management: An Equilibrium Approach, B. Litterman
(QFIP 142-19)
Chapter 10

$$(10.5) \quad RACS_t \equiv \frac{E_t[S_{t+1} - S_t(1+R_f)]}{\sigma_t[S_{t+1} - S_t(1+R_f)]} = \frac{E_t[S_{t+1} - S_t(1+R_f)]}{\sigma_t[S_{t+1}]}$$

$$(10.A.1) \quad R_{L,t} - R_{f,t} = \beta(R_{B,t} - R_{f,t}) + \varepsilon_t$$

$$(10.A.2) \quad V = Ce^{-r(T-t)}$$

$$(10.A.3) \quad dV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial C}dC + \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}dr + \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}dt = V\frac{dC}{C} - (T-t)Vdr + rVdt$$

$$(10.A.4) \quad \frac{dV}{V} = \frac{dC}{C} - (T-t)dr + rdt$$

$$(10.A.5) \quad V = \int_t^\infty C_T e^{-r_T(T-t)} dT$$

$$(10.A.6) \quad dV = -C_t dt + \int_t^\infty [dC_T - (T-t)C_T + r_T C_T] e^{-r_T(T-t)} dT$$

$$(10.A.7) \quad d\varepsilon_t = \frac{\int_t^\infty dC_T e^{-r_T(T-t)} dT}{\int_t^\infty C_T e^{-r_T(T-t)} dT}$$

$$(10.A.8) \quad E_t[d\varepsilon_t] = 0 \text{ (There is an error in the paper.)}$$

$$(10.A.9) \quad E_t[d\varepsilon_t^2] = \sigma_\varepsilon^2 dt$$

$$(10.A.10) \quad S_{t+1} = A_t[\alpha(1 + R_{E,t+1}) + (1 - \alpha)(1 + R_{B,t+1})] - L_t[1 + R_f + \beta(R_{B,t+1} - R_f) + \varepsilon_{t+1}]$$

$$(10.A.11) \quad \frac{S_{t+1}}{A_t} = \alpha(1 + R_{E,t+1}) + R_{B,t+1} \left(1 - \alpha - \frac{L_t}{A_t}\beta\right) - \frac{L_t}{A_t}\varepsilon_{t+1} + 1 - \alpha - \frac{L_t}{A_t}[1 + (1 - \beta)R_f]$$

$$(10.A.12) \quad \min_\alpha \text{Var}_t \left(\frac{S_{t+1}}{A_t}\right) = \alpha^2 \sigma_E^2 + \left(1 - \alpha - \beta \frac{L_t}{A_t}\right)^2 \sigma_B^2 + \left(\frac{L_t}{A_t}\right)^2 \sigma_\varepsilon^2 + 2\alpha \left(1 - \alpha - \beta \frac{L_t}{A_t}\right) \rho \sigma_E \sigma_B$$

$$(10.A.13) \quad \alpha \sigma_E^2 + \left(\alpha - 1 + \beta \frac{L_t}{A_t}\right) \sigma_B^2 + \left(1 - 2\alpha - \beta \frac{L_t}{A_t}\right) \rho \sigma_E \sigma_B = 0$$

$$(10.A.14) \quad \alpha = \frac{\left(1 - \beta \frac{L_t}{A_t}\right) (\sigma_B^2 - \rho \sigma_E \sigma_B)}{\sigma_E^2 + \sigma_B^2 - 2\rho \sigma_E \sigma_B}$$

$$(10.A.15) \quad E_t(S_{t+1}) = E_t\{A_t[\alpha R_{E,t+1} + (1 - \alpha)R_{B,t+1}] - L_t[R_f + \beta(R_{B,t+1} - R_f) + \varepsilon_{t+1}]\}$$

$$(10.A.16) \quad \alpha = \frac{\mu_B \left(\beta \frac{L_t}{A_t} - 1\right) + \frac{L_t}{A_t} [R_f(1 - \beta) + \eta]}{\mu_E - \mu_B}$$

$$(10.A.17) \quad F_1 = \frac{1}{1-p} F_0(1 + R_{x,1}) - \frac{p}{1-p} = aF_0(1 + R_{x,1}) + b \quad a = \frac{1}{1-p}, b = -\frac{p}{1-p}$$

$$(10.A.18) \quad F_2 = aF_1(1 + R_{x,2}) + b = a[aF_0(1 + R_{x,1}) + b](1 + R_{x,2}) + b \\ = a^2 F_0(1 + R_{x,1})(1 + R_{x,2}) + ab(1 + R_{x,2}) + b$$

$$(10.A.19) \quad F_t = a^t F_0 \prod_{\substack{1 \leq s \leq t \\ s \in \bar{N}}} (1 + R_{x,s}) + b \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} a^i \prod_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq i \\ j \in \bar{N}}} (1 + R_{x,t-(j-1)})$$

$$(10.A.20) \quad E_0(F_t) = a^t F_0 E_0 \left[\prod_{\substack{1 \leq s \leq t \\ s \in \bar{N}}} (1 + R_{x,s}) \right] + b \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} a^i E_0 \left[\prod_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq i \\ j \in \bar{N}}} (1 + R_{x,t-(j-1)}) \right]$$

$$(10.A.21) \quad E_0 \left[\prod_{\substack{1 \leq s \leq t \\ s \in \bar{N}}} (1 + R_{x,s}) \right] = \prod_{\substack{1 \leq s \leq t \\ s \in \bar{N}}} E_0[1 + R_{x,s}] = (1 + \mu_x)^t$$

$$(10.A.22) \quad E_0[F_t] = \left(\frac{1 + \mu_x}{1 - p} \right)^t F_0 + p \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1 + \mu_x}{1 - p} \right)^t}{\mu_x + p}$$